Quarter 2 – Test 1 Study Guide

**SECTION 1: VOCABULARY**

**Nouns**:

lūdus = school amīcus = friend fontem = spring urnās = water pots

domum = (to) home tabernam = tavern vinum = wine querelās = complaints

duovirī = the magistrates

**Adjective**:

magnus, -a, -um = great, big multus, -a, -um = much, many

miser, misera, miserum = miserable plēnas = full frācta = broken ūnā = together

confecta = finished siccī = dry carus = expensive

**Pronoun**:

eōs, eās = them (acc. pl.) ille, illa = he, she nemo = no one

aliī = the others

**Conjunction**:

quod = because ubi = when aliae… aliae = some…others

cotīdiē = every day quoque = also post = after heu, heu! = alas, alas!

**Adverbs**:

cūr? = why? diū = for a long time saepe = often interdum = sometimes

tandem = at last iam = now, already lentē = slowly

aegrē = with difficulty

**Verbs**:

adest = he/she is present cūrat = he/she cares, looks after

accēdit = he/she approaches prōcēdit = he/she goes forward

venit = he/she comes dūcunt = draw colloquium…facit = makes conversation

lūdit = plays effluit = flows out cōnsistit = stops

exit = he/she goes out pluit = it rains

**Prepositional Phrases:**

ā casā = from the house cum amicis = with her friends

**SECTION 2: ADJECTIVE AGREEMENT**

- An adjective is, of course, a word that describes a noun.

- Adjectives in Latin have to agree with the noun(s) they are describing.

- For instance, they take on grammatical genders – masculine, feminine, neuter – to agree with nouns of the same grammatical gender.

- Example:

- puella laeta (the happy girl)

- puer laetus (the happy boy)

**Note**: the ending to the adjective – laetus, -a, -um – changes depending on what noun is performing the action

- canis miserus (the miserable dog)

- magnas urnās (the large water pots)

**SECTION 3: INFINITIVES**

- An infinitive is the dictionary form of a verb

- In Latin, verbs are made up of two parts: 1) a stem and 2) a –re ending

- Examples:

- The infinitive of lapsat (he/she slips) is lapsare (to slip)

- The infinitive of scribet (he/she writes) is scribere (to write)

- The infinitive of ambulant (they walk) is ambulare (to walk)

**SECTION 4: ROMAN NUMERALS**

* In English we have symbols for numbers such as 1, 2, and 3 as well as words for numbers such as four, five, and six. The Romans had their own symbols and words for numbers. Here are the ones we learned:

